THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9754. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, [illegible] 17[illegible]

Theatre, Glasgow.

On FRIDAY next, March 19, will be presented, the Comic Opera of
THE SCHOOL FOR FATHERS.
To which will be added, a Burletta, never acted there, called, The
PORTRAIT,
OR,
THE SPEAKING PICTURE.
The Characters as performed at Edinburgh.

LANGUAGES.

MR BENEVENT, born in Italy and educated in France, teaches Ladies and Gentlemen the ITALIAN, FRENCH, and SPANISH languages. He also translates them into English.

Mr BENEVENT will be found by enquiring at Mr Angelo's Riding School, or at Mr Corri's Music Shop.

PREMIUMS for raising FLAX and HEMP.

TRUSTEES-OFFICE, Edin. March 15. 1784.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby advertise, that they are to give the under-mentioned premiums for promoting the growth of Flax and Hemp in the year 1784, viz.

FIRST CLASS.

DISTRICT
1. To be distributed among the persons who shall sow, raise, and dress, good marketable flax or hemp, in the counties of Fife, Kinross, Perth, and Forfar, at the rate of 15 s. for every Scotch statute acre, (upon the conditions under mentioned) a sum not exceeding L. 225 0 0
2. To be distributed, in like manner, in the counties of Clackmannan, Linlithgow, Stirling, Dunbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr, 187 10 0
3. To be distributed, in like manner, in the counties of Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, and Nairn, 112 10 0
4. To be distributed, in like manner, in the counties of Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, 75 0 0
5. To be distributed, in like manner, in the counties of Dumfries, Wigton, Peebles, and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 75 0 0
6. To be distributed, in like manner, in the counties of Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, Argyle, Bute, Orkney, and the Western Isles, 75 0 0

L. 750 0 0

But as there is a very general complaint throughout the country of the great waste of flax at most of the mills, owing to the carelessness and inattention of the persons employed at these mills, Therefore, the Trustees, in order to ascertain at what mills the business is conducted with the greatest care and attention, and most to the advantage of the employer, hereby require, that every competitor upon this Class, shall WEIGH THE ROUGH FLAX BEFORE SENDING IT TO THE LINTMILL, otherwise no one will be allowed more than 13s. per acre—the weight of the rough flax, as well as the produce in clean skutched flax, and the name of the mill and tackfman all to be specified in the affidavit of each competitor. It being understood that this regulation is not meant to apply to such as may skutch their flax by the stock and hand method, who will be allowed the full premium of 15 s. per acre, if it appears from the affidavit that it was done in this manner.

N. B. No premium will be allowed for less than an acre, nor where the produce shall be less than 25 STONES Avoirdupois weight of clean skutched flax from each acre, excepting in that division of the county of Lanark called the *Lower Ward of Clydesdale*, the counties of Dunbarton and Renfrew, and the fifth and sixth districts before mentioned, where 18 stones of flax from an acre will entitle to a premium.

And in case MORE money shall be gained in any one, and LESS in any other of the above districts than the sum allotted to each, the saving which shall arise from the one will be applied in paying what is overgained by the other. But competitors will take notice, that in case more money shall be gained than the whole of the 750 l. above appropriated for this Class, no person, or company, will be allowed premium for more than the produce of SIX acres, (excepting in the event after mentioned) as the funds of the Trustees will not admit of their paying more than the sum advertised.

SECOND CLASS.

To be distributed among the persons who shall save lintseed, or hempseed, of a good quality, and fit for sowing, at the rate of 9d. per peck, Linlithgow harley-measure, no premium to be allowed for less than 25 PECKS from a Scotch acre, L. 500 0 0

And if upon this Class more money shall be gained than the sum allotted, no person, or company, will receive premium for more than the seed saved from six acres, for the reason before given.

At the same time it will be observed, that in the event of the Trustees being obliged this year to restrict the premiums upon either, or both of the Classes to the produce of SIX acres, and in this way a SAVING of the money advertised should be found to arise, such saving will then be applied in paying those competitors who shall have raised the GREATEST quantities of flax, and the greatest quantities of seed ABOVE six acres.

Every person, or company, intending to compete for the premiums on the FIRST Class, must lodge, in this Office, on or before the FIRST DAY of JUNE next, an intimation of his intention, in the following form:

"I (the name and designation of the competitor to be here inserted) do hereby advise, that in the month of last, I sowed pecks of lintseed or hempseed upon acres, roods, and falls of ground in the farm of parish of and shire of with the produce of which I intend to compete for the premiums published for the raising and dressing of flax and hemp.

(The subscription here.)

And, on or before the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER 1785, every competitor upon the first class must lodge in this office an affidavit in the following form, viz.

"At the day of one thousand seven hundred and eighty years. In presence of one of his Majesty's Justices of Peace for the shire of compeared (the name and designation of the competitor to be here inserted) and made oath, that there were sown pecks of lintseed (or hempseed) in the month of 1784, upon acres, roods, and falls of ground, in the farm of parish of and shire of. That the produce thereof in rough flax was stones avoirdupois weight, and in clean skutched flax (or tamp) fit for the heckle stones also avoirdupois weight, the same having been skutched at the mill of possessed by (or by the stock and hand method) the whole of which was and every part thereof was raised and dressed for his sole behoof purchased by him while growing and dressed for his sole behoof.)

(The competitor to subscribe here.)

(The Justice to subscribe here.)

N. B. No premium will be allowed for flax purchased while growing, unless where the seller has sent a regular intimation to this Office, as above directed.

Every competitor upon the SECOND CLASS must lodge in this Office on or before the 1st day of March 1785 an intimation "of his "having saved seed for sowing, and that he intends to compete for the "premium." And, on or before the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER 1785, every competitor must transmit to this Office an affidavit before a Justice of Peace, specifying the number of pecks of lintseed he had Linlithgow barley measure, the number of acres from which it was saved, and how the same was disposed of.

Every competitor must take notice, that unless his lint seed has been inspected and certified by one of the Board's officers, to be sufficiently cleaned and fit for sowing, no premium will be allowed. Nor will any competitor be allowed premium for the lint-seed he sowes, if it shall afterwards appear, that the same was sold for making into oil. And all lint-seed that has been kiln dried, is, in a particular manner, debarred from premium.

As much trouble has been occasioned to the Office by the competitors omitting to mention the FARM, PARISH, or SHIRE, notice is hereby given, that every intimation or affidavit which does not distinctly mention these three, among other particulars, will be rejected. Every competitor must take care to be exact in ascertaining the measure of his flax-ground, at the time of making his intimation, as any variation afterwards will not be admitted.

The gainers of the different premiums above-mentioned, will be determined and paid as soon as possible, after the proper papers are lodged, and the necessary enquiries made for correcting mistakes and checking frauds.

By order of the Board,
ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, Sec.

☞ By the act of Parliament, 24th George II. all flax and hemp of the growth of Scotland, must be sold by the stone of 16 lb. avoirdupois weight, under the penalty of 5 l. Sterling.

FIFE HUNT.

AT request of several Members, and on account of the hitherto unfavourable weather for sport, the meeting at Cupar is further postponed to the 29th current.

WANTED at WHITSUNDAY next,
For the Merchant Maiden Hospital,

A SCHOOLMASTER to teach English, according to the present improved methods received in the established English Schools of Edinburgh.

Those who are candidates will be examined in a comparative trial by a committee of the Governors at the Hospital, upon Monday the 12th of April; and it is expected they will bring proper certificates of their character; but no one will be elected who is not either married, or at least forty years of age.

An adequate salary will be given; and for particulars, apply to Bailie Gilleiple, treasurer to the Hospital, at his shop, Luckenbooths.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of JAMES MARTIN, merchant in Rotterdam.

THE General Meeting of the said Creditors, in consequence of the sequestration awarded by the Court of Session, for the purpose of choosing a trustee, is to be held, within the house of Alexander Mason vintner in Aberdeen, upon Saturday the 17th of April next, at 12 o'clock noon; and upon the application of Harry Lumsden, advocate in Aberdeen, interim factor, named at the Meeting of the Creditors, the Sheriff-substitute of Aberdeen, has appointed Tuesday the 23d of March inst. and each Tuesday thereafter, in the three succeeding weeks, for the public examination of the said James Martin, and of his family or others acquainted with his business, in the Sheriff Court House of Aberdeen; at which examination the whole Creditors are hereby invited to be present, for the purpose mentioned in the act of Parliament. HARRY LUMSDEN, Interim Factor.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of WILSON and BROWN, Merchants and Tobacconists in Glasgow, and JOHN WILSON and ANDREW BROWN Merchants and Tobacconists there.

THE sequestration of the heritable estate of the said Wilson and Brown, and of John Wilson and Andrew Brown, awarded under the act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of his present Majesty, having been lately renewed, in virtue of the act passed in the last session of Parliament, with the addition of all lands and heritages belonging to the bankrupts; and James Hill writer in Glasgow having been chosen trustee thereon, he does hereby, in terms of the statute, require all the creditors of the said Wilson and Brown, and of John Wilson and Andrew Brown, to lodge with him, the said James Hill, their claims and grounds, and vouchers of debt, with their oaths for proving the same, as directed by the statute, on or before the 8th day of October next, being nine months from the 8th day of January last, the date of the interlocutor renewing the sequestration;—certifying the creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, that they shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the debtors estate to be made under the said act passed in the last session of Parliament.

JAMES HILL.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of JOHN CAMPBELL, Insurance Broker in Glasgow.

THE sequestration of the personal estate of the said John Campbell, awarded under the act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of his present Majesty, having been lately renewed, in virtue of the act passed in the last session of Parliament, with the addition of all lands and heritages belonging to the said John Campbell; and Michael Bogle, merchant in Glasgow, having been chosen trustee thereon, does hereby in terms of the statute, require all the Creditors of the said John Campbell, to lodge with him, the said Michael Bogle, their claims, and grounds, and vouchers of debt, with their oaths for proving the same, as directed by the statute, on or before the 15th day of October next, being nine months from the 15th day of January last, the date of the interlocutor renewing the sequestration; certifying those creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, that they shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the debtors estate.

MICHAEL BOGLE.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of WILLIAM NAIRNE, Grocer in Edinburgh.

THAT, upon the application of the said William Nairn, with concurrence of James Johnston, merchant in Edinburgh, one of his Creditors, the Lords of Council and Session, in terms of the act of Parliament of the 23d year of his present Majesty, entitled, "An act for "rendering the payment of the creditors of insolvent debtors more e-"qual and expeditious," &c. did, upon the 3d day of March current, sequestrate the whole real and personal estate of the said William Nairn, situated within the jurisdiction of the Court, and appointed the creditors to meet within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 15th curt. in order to name an interim factor on the said sequestrated estate: That, at a Meeting of the Creditors, held in consequence of the said appointment, they unanimously made choice of James Munro, writer in Edinburgh, to be interim factor.

Therefore, the said James Munro, hereby, agreeably to the statute, intimates to all concerned, that a General Meeting of the Creditors of the said William Nairn is to be held within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday 21st of April next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of chusing a trustee, or trustees: As also, that the Sheriff-depute of Edinburgh has appointed the 24th and 31st days of March curt. the 7th and 14th days of April next, at one o'clock afternoon of each day in the Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edinburgh, for the public examination of the bankrupt and his family.

Of all which this intimation is given, in terms of the statute. by

JAMES MUNRO.

STOLEN,

ON Saturday or Sunday night, the 13th or 14th instant, from Mr Johnston's Observatory at Prendergeast in Berwickshire,

A BRASS REFLECTING TELESCOPE,

Mounted upon a brass Tripod: made by NAIRNE, London. The barrel is about two feet long, and near five inches in diameter, and the maker's name and number is engraved upon the Telescope.

If a telescope of the above description is offered for sale, it is requested that the person to whom it is presented will detain it, and inform the Publisher of this paper, or the Proprietor.

TO THE ARMY.

SEVERAL ENSIGNCIES in old Corps, and a Surgeoncy, to be disposed of, by applying to Gavin Kempt, Army Agent, Canongate.

SCHOOLMASTERS BILL.

AS the parish Schoolmasters in several late advertisements have been blamed for applying to Parliament, to augment their salaries without previously consulting the landed interest, they think it necessary to inform the public, that in consequence of an advertisement in the newspapers, inserted by the Schoolmasters of the Presbyteries of St Andrews and Brechin, a general meeting was held at Edinburgh on the 23d of May 1782, of delegates from the parish Schoolmasters of thirty Presbyteries; at which is was resolved, "That as a precious step "for carrying their intended scheme into execution, the several esta-"blished Schoolmasters should advise with and use every endeavour to "obtain the consent of the Heritors within their respective bounds." A printed copy of the minutes of this meeting was sent to every parish Schoolmaster in Scotland; and at a subsequent General Meeting on the 19th September 1782, it was resolved, "That as the meeting is con-"vinced, from the reports given in, that the sentiments of these He-"ritors who have been consulted, are, in general, favourable to the "proposed scheme, further steps shall be taken for bringing it to ma-"turity, and that such Heritors and Boroughs as have not been con-"sulted on this subject, shall be severally consulted with all convenient "speed, in such manner as prudence shall direct." A third General Meeting was held on the 18th of September last, the minutes of which bear, "That the Meeting having considered the reports given in this "day, concerning the applications already made to Heritors and "Royal Boroughs, unanimously resolved to prosecute their scheme, and "apply to Parliament next Session."

These proceedings show, that it was by no means the intention of the Schoolmasters to take any step against the sense of the landed interest; and the Schoolmasters have already repeatedly declared, that they never presumed to dictate, but will, with all humility, accept of whatever relief the landed interest, and their representatives in Parliament, shall think their distressed situation requires.

By Authority of the Admiral of Leith, for behoof of the Underwriters.

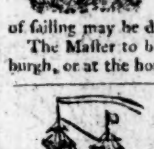
TO be sold by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, within the Court House of Leith, on Saturday next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, from 40 to 50 Matts Dutch Flax damaged on board the Olive Branch. Alexander Henderson flax-dresser in Leith, will show the flax, and the conditions of sale are in the hands of the Town Clerk of Leith.

SALE of Stills and Distillery Utensils,
at Balquharn and Dolls, near Stirling.

UPON Tuesday the 27th of April next, at Balquharn and Dolls, the trustees upon these sequestrated estates will expose to sale the whole valuable STILLS and DISTILLERY UTENSILS, and BREWING LOOMS, great and small, which belonged to John Guild and James Guild, junior. Also, a variety of Casks, Barrels, and other implements fit for extensive distilleries, all in good order and condition.

A reasonable credit will be given, and John Alexander at Mentrie will give access to the distilleries, for inspection of the premises, at any time prior to the sale. The roup will begin at half past ten o'clock forenoon.

The trustees observing, that only a few of the creditors of James Guild, late of Myreton, and his sons, have complied with former advertisements, by lodging their grounds of debt with James Wright writer in Stirling, factor upon their sequestrated personal estates, again request of those who have hitherto neglected to lodge their whole grounds of debt with the factor, on or before the 25th instant, otherwise such as fail will not be entitled to any share of the first dividend of the funds of the said bankrupts.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
THE LEITH PACKET,
JOHN THOMSON Master,

NOW at the birth in Leith Harbour, taking in goods for London, and will sail on Saturday the 20th inst.

Good accommodation for passengers, and the time of sailing may be depended on.

The Master to be spoke with in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, or at the house of William Watt, Leith.

FOR WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA,
The Brigantine SPEEDWELL,
WILLIAM COCHRAN Master,

Will be ready to take on board Goods at Greenock by the 25th inst. and clear to sail by the 1st of May.

For freight or passage apply to James Gammel and Company, Greenock.

March 16th. 1784.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of William Coventry, Aberdour, upon the 9th of April next, at 12 o'clock mid-day,

The Sloop WILLIAM of Aberdour,

about 56 tons burden, with her Float-boat and other materials.

The inventory and conditions of roup to be seen in the hands of Alexander Thomson ship-master, Aberdour, and also with David M'Laren merchant, Leith, to whom any person wanting to purchase betwixt and the day of sale may apply.

TO be SOLD at Yester, Haddingtonshire, upon Saturday the 3d of April next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, by public roup,

A FALL of TIMBER TREES.—The trees

mostly blown down and uprooted Friday 2d of January 1784. Amongst which there may be fifty Beech, some of them fine large grey beech, from two to three feet and upwards diameter, fit for ship timber of small coasting vessels, pumps, rollars, or any other machinery, and for cabinet makers, wheelers, &c. It is well known, that at London most of the fellies, and even spokes of broad and narrow-wheeled waggons, and all other carriages, are generally made of beech, which is a great saving of ash, a more valuable and scarce timber; and Yester Beech is inferior to none either foreign or home, and superior to most. It will be sold in whole to any person giving proper security, or in lots, as purchasers may incline. Whoever buys the whole will be preferred; and it is expected purchasers will come prepared, as a deposit of two shillings in the pound will be demanded, to induce the purchasers to take away the timber by a fixed day, otherwise the deposit to be forfeited. The timber is all to be sold by the cubical foot of girth measure of tapering timber, as will be more fully explained in the articles of roup.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, *March* 12.

Deferred till Monday the Committee on Ways and Means.

Agreed to the report of the reſolution of yeſterday on the act of the laſt ſeſſion relative to the bounty on ſinens.

Went through in Committee, with amendments, the county jails bill. To be reported on Monday.

Deferred till Monday the ſupply.

Mr Alderman *Sawbridge* then moved his propoſition for the appointment of a Committee to take into conſideration the ſtate of the repreſentation of the people. He briefly gave his reaſons for undertaking this office, which he laid he wiſhed had remained in the hands of the Right Honourable Gentleman; but as he had put the queſtion to him, and he had replied that he did not mean at that time to renew his propoſition, he was ſorry to ſay that he appeared to have abandoned the cauſe. He wiſhed it had fallen into abler hands, but it was a propoſition ſo ſelf-evidently neceſſary, and for which their conſtituents had ſo loudly called, that he did not heſitate to bring it forward. He concluded with moving his propoſition.

Mr Alderman *Newnham* ſeconded the motion, contending very ſtrongly for the neceſſity of it.

Mr *Martin* ſaid, he muſt always be for ſuch a motion, but deſpaired of ſeeing the reform take place till the non-electors of Britain ſhould meet, and form an aſſociation for reclaiming their rights.

Sir *Robert Clayton* thought it might be neceſſary for him to give his reaſons for agreeing to the propoſition now, as he voted againſt it two years ago. His conſtituents were for it, and he was one of thoſe who thought it their duty to obey their conſtituents. He ſpoke in animated terms of Mr Fox's conduct. Said he ſupported him on principle, and ſhould continue to give him his decided voice, while he perſevered in the courſe he had hitherto purſued.

Sir *Watkin Lewis* ſupported the motion, aſſerting that he knew it to be not only the ſenſe of his conſtituents, but of the people in general.

Lord *Mahon* ſaid, he was for the queſtion, but could not avoid thinking it ſingular, that the two worthy Aldermen who made and ſeconded the motion ſhould give as a reaſon, that it was the ſenſe of their conſtituents.

Mr *Dempſter* declared himſelf eager for the motion. No part of the country wanted reform in its repreſentation more than that to which he belonged. It had been calculated that not more than one in an hundred in Scotland had a vote for a repreſentative. But it would have been nearer the truth to have ſaid that not more than one in a thouſand had a vote, through the ſhameful reſtrictions put on their conſtitution.

Mr *Byng* ſpoke with ardour on the queſtion, urging it in the moſt forcible manner to the conſideration of the Houſe.

Mr *Loveden* ſaid he would oppoſe the motion, becauſe a ſelect committee, ſuch as the Hon. Gentleman intended to move for, would moſt probably be a partial committee, and would, therefore, bring forth only ſuch reſolutions as would be agreeable to a party.

Sir *Edward Aſtley* declared ſtrongly for it.

Mr *Powys* ſaid he ſuppoſed it would be neceſſary for him to appologize to the Houſe for his conſiſtency. In three ſeveral Adminiſtrations he had perſiſted in his opinion againſt any reform in the repreſentation in that Houſe. The ſettled form, with all its faults, had ſo often demonſtrated its efficacy, that though of late its ſolemn voice had been deſpiſed, he was not one of thoſe who gave ear to all the wild chimeras of improvement which were inceſſantly ſuggeſted. He was aware, however, that in the preſent moment the miniſter of the Crown was bound, not only to himſelf, but alſo with all who lately preſumed to treat the Houſe lightly, to vote for a reform. They profeſſed to treat the Houſe lightly, becauſe they did not ſpeak the ſenſe of their conſtituents. This being their argument, they ought to vote for a reform, by which they might be brought to ſpeak the ſenſe of the people. For his own part, he was convinced that they were well conſtituted. In a late addreſs they had ſtated, that they had no intereſt diſtinct from thoſe of their conſtituents, and that was the true quality of repreſentation.

Mr *Duncombe* ſaid, it would be expected from him, that on ſuch a day he ſhould not give a ſilent vote. His conſtituents had ſo explicitly declared their ſenſe for a reform in the conſtitution of that Houſe, that he ſhould moſt certainly give his vote for the propoſition.

Mr *Fox* entered into the queſtion at length, contending for the neceſſity of the reform. He was not one of thoſe, he ſaid, who conſidered that Houſe as perfectly inadequate to its functions in the conſtitution, and as degenerated from its original character. It was not the worſt ſyſtem of repreſentation, nor was its conſtitution the moſt faulty; but it was certainly capable of improvement; and though he could not yield to all the wild and imaginary ſchemes that were broached, it was always, and he believed always would he his opinion, that that Houſe might with very little amendment be made a more complete repreſentation of the people than it was at preſent. Speaking of it collectively, it was his opinion, that the Houſe never could have intereſts diſtinct from thoſe of its conſtituents. Individuals might have diſtinct intereſts, and that they had ſo was the complaint of every one. It was this, and this only, which ought to incite the lovers of the people to preſs a reform; but that reform ought to be as ſimple, and as little different from the preſent form as poſſible.—The various romantic theories, with the notions of individual equality, and ſchemes which daily more and more expoſed themſelves, he muſt reprobate, though they came from men whom in private life he loved. Mr Fox then adverted to the argument of Mr Powys, that thoſe who had treated the votes of that Houſe with indifference, as not going with the ſenſe of the nation, ought certainly to vote for a reform, in order, in future, to make the vote of that Houſe the ſenſe of the people. This was, he ſaid, clearly alſo his opinion. The Miniſter of the Crown was bound to vote for his own meaſure. But having, with his friends, gone ſuch immoderate, new, and dangerous lengths in deſpiſing the ſenſe of that Houſe, and degrading it, he was now called upon by the moſt forcible arguments, to come forward with all thoſe who joined him in his contemptuous treatment of that Houſe, and to ſeize on the opportunity which the Hon. Alderman had given him of purifying the aſſembly, and making it really the repreſentative of the nation. If they did not do this, their conduct would appear ſtill more alarming than it had yet done, as then it would appear that they had deſpiſed the ſenſe of the Houſe, becauſe they did not ſpeak the ſenſe of their conſtituents, and then took care that they ſhould be ſo reformed as at any future time to [illegible] What more was requiſite to complete the overthrow of the people? It would be an eternal argument againſt complying with the wiſhes of that Houſe. Deny its requeſts, becauſe it was not the repreſentative of the people. To the character, the conſiſtency, and the original principles of the Right Hon. Gentleman, he truſted he would never act ſo unwiſely as to ſuffer his friends to ſhrink from the preſent queſtion.

A great deal had been ſaid about modes of reform. With ſome ſmall alterations he confeſſed he thought the idea of adding a certain number of knights of ſhires the moſt practicable. If that had happened laſt year, would the late majorities have been different? If the queſtion had been decided by the county members only, the majorities would have been regularly on the ſame ſide. If they had been decided by the members for great cities and populous boroughs, they would have been the ſame—There was only one alteration which would have given the miniſtry a greater influence in the Houſe, and that was by enlarging the repreſentation for Scotland and Cornwall. The extremities alone had ſhown themſelves more favourable to the miniſter, but he believed it did not make a part of any ſcheme of reform, that the repreſentation for Scotland and Cornwall ſhould be enlarged.

When the miniſter talked of diſfranchiſing decayed and rotten boroughs, he propoſed that the property in them ſhould be purchaſed. As to himſelf, who thought, on the contrary, that there was no property in a truſt, but that it was a tenure for the benefit of the governed, and not for the intereſt of the governor, he did not perceive the juſtice of extinguiſhing thoſe boroughs by purchaſe. The Right Hon. Gentleman, however, did; and they were to be purchaſed by different means, by places, penſions, or titles. To the miniſter of the prerogative, titles were unqueſtionably the eaſieſt purchaſe, and he dared ſay that the Right Hon. Gentleman had now ſeveral valuable ſurrenders in his pocket, which he would preſent to the Houſe that night, as ſo much gained towards purifying the repreſentation, ſuch as St Germain's, Leſkeard, Grampound, Beraiſtone, and others. As to Old Sarum, he ſuppoſed, inſtead of being given to the Bank, which was the deſign of laſt year, it was to be given to the Eaſt India Company, as being more ſeaſonable and neceſſary. It was impoſſible to imagine that a miniſtry ſo pure, and who took ſuch offence at the Houſe of Commons in its preſent ſtate, could make any perſonal uſe of the boroughs he had mentioned. They were enemies to corruption, and only gave titles to purify the conſtitution.

Mr Fox ſpoke with great force and earneſtneſs for the queſtion, and ſaid that he truſted in God they would come ſeriouſly and ultimately to the deciſion of this matter. To keep it conſtantly ſwimming in the minds of the public, to be conſtantly agitated, and never with deciſion, was a matter which he thought highly injurious. It tended only to circulate notions of the inadequacy of that Houſe to its purpoſes; lowered its character in the country, and aided the views of thoſe ſecret adviſers of the Crown, who had ſo long, and by the moſt inſidious arts, laboured to diminiſh its influence, as a prelude, perhaps, to the extinction of its powers.

Mr *Eden* ſaid he had always been decidedly againſt liſtening to the ſchemes of reformers in the repreſentation, and he ſaw no occurrence now which ſhould make him alter his opinion.

Mr *Pitt* and Mr *Erſkine* riſing at the ſame time, Mr Pitt ſaid he would give way to his learned friend, as ſo little had been yet ſaid againſt the motion, that he, who was warmly for it, had no argument to contend with and refute.

Mr *Erſkine* entered into the reaſons which induced him to alter his ſentiments on the preſent motion. Two years ago, when he heard the Right Hon Gentleman make his motion, he was warmly againſt the propoſition of reform, and longed for a ſeat in the Houſe, to give his voice againſt it. In this ſeſſion he ſaw the neceſſity of it. Miniſters called the preſent Houſe of Commons an aſſembly that did not ſpeak the ſentiments of the people. Could they refuſe then to purify it?

Mr *Chancellor Pitt*, in a vein of irony, endeavoured to entertain the Houſe at the expence of Mr Erſkine, and then proceeded to the queſtion, for which he argued with great eloquence. The paſſage in the addreſs, quoted by Mr Powis, that the Houſe collectively could have no intereſt diſtinct from their conſtituents, if it was true, he ſaid, ought certainly to be a reaſon for denying the preſent motion: and on Mr Powis's principle, all thoſe who thought themſelves bound to ſubmit to the reſolution of that Houſe muſt vote againſt the motion, ſeeing it was a reſolution of the Houſe that, as at preſent conſtituted, they anſwered all the purpoſes of their delegation.

He could not avoid obſerving, alſo, that the warmeſt advocates for the motion had taken very ſtrange means to ſupport it. The worthy Alderman who had moved it, had ſaid, that he had abandoned the principle. Was this a way to conciliate men's minds to the queſtion? They had uſed every word, and practiſed every means of provoking, inſulting, and ſouring the minds of Gentlemen. They had made *illiberal, unjuſtifiable, malicious, and ſcandalous attacks on Gentlemen.*

(The other ſide of the Houſe took fire at theſe words, and Mr Fox aſked if ſuch epithets were orderly?—Some confuſion enſued, on which the Speaker interfered.)

Mr Pitt continued, that when the worthy Alderman charged him directly with abandoning his principles, the words he ſpake, as part of a ſentence which he was not permitted to finiſh, expreſſed the ſentiments he felt, and which he would not retract. He entered at conſiderable length into the grounds of the queſtion, and ſtated what had always been his ideas on the ſubject of reform. He concluded with calling on Lord North.

Mr *Sawbridge* explained, and in regard to the epithets, that he might not be diſorderly by repeating them, he would content himſelf with referring them on the Right Hon. Gentleman.

Lord *North* ſpoke againſt the motion, urging the conduct of the preſent Houſe, as a proof how efficient the preſent form of repreſentation was. He was an enemy, he ſaid, to all ſchemes he had ever yet heard, and reverenced the conſtitution too much to put an innovating hand to it.

Mr *Sheridan* ſaid, the addreſs of the Right Hon. Gentleman on the preſent occaſion was conſpicuous. It made him entertain ſuſpicions ſimilar to thoſe brought againſt him by the worthy Alderman. In the firſt place, he had made a learned Gentleman the ſubject of his ridicule for having come over to the queſtion. He then laboured to convince one large body of his followers, that they ought not to vote for it; and, leſt the Noble Lord in the Blue Ribband ſhould be ſilent, he had goaded him on to ſpeak.

Mr *Courtenay* entered into a ſerious argument on the queſtion, for which the Houſe now became very impatient.

General *Roſe* got up, and the gallery was cleared.

The Houſe then dividing, there appeared

Ayes	93
Noes	141
Majority againſt the queſtion	48

The Houſe being returned, Mr Burke aſked Mr Pitt if it was his intention ever to come to any final diſcuſſion of this queſtion?

Mr *Pitt* ſaid that would depend on circumſtances.

The Earl of *Surrey* replied, that if Mr Pitt would not ſay that he meant to come forward with a propoſition on the ſubject, he would make one on the 7th of April next.

The Houſe then roſe at eleven o'clock.

[*The following is a more particular account of the intereſting debate on the* MUTINY BILL, *in the Houſe of Commons, on Tueſday the 9th inſt. than what formerly appeared.*]

The *Secretary at War* moved, that the blank be filled up with the words "from the 25th of March 1784, to the 25th of March 1785."

Sir *Mathew Ridley* immediately addreſſed the Chairman: He ſaid, the majority of this Houſe would prove this day to the public, how falſe were the reports, that they intended to ſtop the ſupplies, throw out the Mutiny bill, and plunge the nation into anarchy and confuſion: For his part, he was convinced that the public would, ſooner or later, be convinced that their repreſentatives had been ſtruggling for the conſtitution. He had embarked in that conteſt with the pureſt motives; and had concurred with the majority of the Houſe, as long as he had any hope that the Houſe could fight with effect the battles of the conſtitution. But with regret he was forced to ſay, that the Houſe of Commons was defeated; and defeated by thoſe who ought to be its natural ſupporters and defenders—the people. Miniſters and their adherents had ſo miſrepreſented the nature of the conteſt, and ſo widely diſſeminated the miſrepreſentations, that the people, for whom alone the Commons had entered the liſts, had not only abandoned them, but turned againſt them; with ſuch auxiliaries Miniſters had triumphed: they had taken from the Commons their heavy artillery (their conſtituents) and turned it upon themſelves. No wonder that with ſuch auxilliaries prerogative ſhould triumph over the privileges of the Commons. But whether this was doubtful or not, it was a melancholy truth, that the Houſe of Commons had been defeated; and that prerogative now reigned triumphant. A miſguided people had been taught to deſert their natural guardians, and fly for protection to the Crown; he made no doubt, but the day would come, when they would have cauſe to repent that they had lent a hand to degrade their own repreſentatives; their repentance he feared would come too late. For his own part, he felt the degradation of the Commons ſo ſenſibly, and was ſo fully convinced of the inſignificancy of a member in the preſent degraded ſtate of the repreſentatives of the people, that he was reſolved to withdraw himſelf from his attendance in a Houſe, which had been ſacrificed by its conſtituents to the prerogative of the Crown.

Mr *Drake* ſuddenly ſtarted up, and cried out in a ſtrained tone of voice, that "Mr SPEAKER"—The tone in which he ſpoke, and his addreſs to the Speaker, who was not in the chair, made the Houſe burſt into a loud laugh. When the Hon. Member was *preparing* his ſhort ſpeech, it probably did not occur to him, that he ſhould deliver it in the Committee; and therefore he unguardedly dropped the words "Mr Speaker," inſtead of ſaying "Sir George Howard"—But to proceed—"Mr Speaker, ſaid he, after the banquet to which the Houſe "ſat down yeſterday, I preſume that a collation will be ſuffi- "cient for the entertainment of this day. I riſe not, Sir, to "mourn over the expiring honour of this Houſe; but I riſe to "expreſs the joy I feel at ſeeing its honour revive. (a loud "laugh) But, Sir, not to take up much of your time, I will "ſay, that if the queſtion is for a long mutiny bill, I ſhall ſay "*Aye*; and I hope the whole Houſe will ſay *Amen*" (another loud laugh)——As Mr Drake made an alluſion to an expreſſion that fell from

Mr *Powys*; that gentleman began with a kind of parody on the exordium of the ſpeech, which Mr Drake would have made a few days ago, had not his memory failed him. "Behold, ſaid Mr Powys, to Sir George Howard, behold Sir, another feature of the factious ſpirit of this ſide of the Houſe; a readineſs to ſacrifice opinion to the good of the country." The Miniſter, he ſaid, and the Houſe, had engaged in a conſtitutional conteſt, in which the Houſe had been *conquered* by the Miniſter. He would not agree, however, with the Hon. Baronet behind him, that the *people* had joined the Miniſter, and aſſiſted him in ſubduing the Houſe; they had never yet had an opportunity to give an opinion on the ſubject; the appeal had not yet been made to them by a diſſolution: then, and not before, could the people be ſaid to give an opinion; of that appeal he was not in the leaſt afraid; for he doubted not but the lapſe of three or four weeks would undeceive the public, and ſhew the conduct of their repreſentatives in a very different light from that in which it had induſtriouſly been held up to them for ſome time paſt. An alliance between the people and the crown againſt their own repreſentatives, was too unnatural to be laſting; and they muſt ſoon be freed from the illuſion that makes them fly from the Houſe of Commons to the Crown for protection, if it was true that they did ſo.——An addreſs in favour of adminiſtration had been ſent to the throne from a very numerous and reſpectable body of freeholders, in a town belonging to the county that he had the honour to repreſent; and yet ſo conſcious was he that the lapſe of a few weeks would ſet the conduct of the majority of the Houſe in a reſpectable point of view, that to this very body of reſpectable freeholders he would commit his hopes for his re-election, in the fulleſt confidence that he ſhould be able to convince them that he had repreſented them faithfully, uprightly, and honeſtly, and that in the preſent ſeſſions he had been guided in every ſtep he had taken, by a deſire to preſerve, inviolate and unimpaired, that conſtitution, the defence of which they had committed to his charge. In the beginning of the ſeſſions he oppoſed the India bill, becauſe he wiſhed to guard the Houſe from every foreign and unconſtitutional influence. He reſiſted the firſt efforts made by the majority againſt the preſent Adminiſtration: but when theſe efforts had ſucceeded ſo far, that what might originally have been thought a *party* queſtion was become a great *conſtitutional* queſtion; he ſoon took poſt on that ſide which ſtood up manfully for the privilege of the people, againſt prerogative. The Right Hon. Gentleman of the Treaſury Bench by his conduct, and the anſwers he had adviſed the King to give to the Addreſſes of the Houſe, confirmed the opinion that he had been brought into office for the purpoſe of defying the Houſe of Commons and ſinking its conſequence.—He did not

mean to say that the Right Hon. Gentleman would intentionally ſet about to deſtroy the dignity of the Houſe: But unqueſtionably, if the mere overturning the late Adminiſtration, and their India bill, had been the with of thoſe who brought him into office, they would have diſſolved the Parliament, and appealed to the people. If the India bill was the cauſe of the diſmiſſion of the late Adminiſtration, it was not poſſible that the new Miniſters could expect ſupport from the preſent Houſe of Commons, who were, in fact, parties to that bill; and therefore to look for ſupport from them, ſhewed there were hopes that they ſhould fall into inconſiſtency, and conſequently into contempt, by turning about, and changing their opinion with the change of Miniſters. Fully aware of this, and deſirous to preſerve the Houſe of Commons from contempt, he had told that Right Honourable Gentleman, that either his Adminiſtration or the Parliament muſt be diſſolved, for both could not ſtand together. But as no diſſolution of the latter took place, the degradation of the Commons muſt have been a favourite meaſure ſomewhere; and as ſoon as he diſcovered this he oppoſed that meaſure. It was upon this ground that he had been charged with inconſiſtency; but if it was underſtood that he was to bind himſelf to ſuch a meaſure, that had for its object the degradation of the repreſentatives of the people, he would ſay to the Right Honourable Gentleman, *non hæc in fœdera veni*. He was ſorry, however, to ſay, that notwithſtanding the manly ſtand made by the majority, of which he had the honour to be one, the Right Honourable Gentleman had conquered the Houſe of Commons; and that he held his ſituation in defiance of their Addreſſes. The anſwers that he and his colleagues adviſed the King to give theſe Addreſſes, did not appear to come from perſons who knew that his Majeſty held his Crown by a vote of Parliament; if they did, they would not have adviſed him to treat with ſo little ceremony, a vote of the Houſe of Commons, for the removal of Miniſters. The Houſe was indeed conquered; for, though a vote of the Commons could once beſtow a Crown, it could not now procure the diſmiſſion of a Miniſter.—As he had been often charged with inconſiſtency, he would this day give ſome force to that charge, by voting for a long Mutiny Bill, and thereby putting it in the power of Miniſters to diſſolve the Parliament, a meaſure which, for ſome time paſt, he had been endeavouring to prevent. Such a meaſure might have been proper at the very out-ſet of the preſent Adminiſtration; but in a little time after, it would have been dangerous. However, he was now willing to let Miniſters run their mad career; he was convinced a diſſolution would be ruinous; but the Commons were conquered, and it would be in vain for him to oppoſe a triumphant Miniſter, full of confidence in the mettle of the troops that ſurrounded him. He had once, he ſaid, given a deſcription of the forces that oppoſed the preſent Adminiſtration, he would now, with the leave of the Houſe, deſcribe thoſe that were led by the Right Hon. Gentleman on the Treaſury Bench. The firſt might be called his body guard, compoſed of light young troops, who ſhot their little arrows, with amazing dexterity, againſt thoſe who refuſed to ſwear alliance to their chief. The ſecond might be called the corps of *royal* volunteers, ſtaunch champions for *prerogative*, ever ready to fall with determined valour upon thoſe, who ſhould dare to oppoſe *privilege* to *prerogative*, or arraign the conduct of their chief. The third was a legion compoſed of deſerters, attached to their leader by no other principle than that of intereſt, and who after having deſerted to him from that principle, would deſert from him on the ſame grounds, when they ſaw their intereſt would ſuffer, if they ſhould ſtand by him. Such were the component parts of the army, that had triumphed over the Houſe of Commons, and conquered the conſtitution. The Houſe now felt the inward and inviſible grace; though he could not at that moment, he ſaid, (looking round him for a member whom we are afraid to name) ſee the outward viſible ſign of it. His honourable friend (Mr Marſham) had been yeſterday called upon to read a letter from a noble Duke; he had not the letter about him at that time; but he underſtood he had it this day, and would read it to the Houſe; but before it ſhould be read, he begged leave to ſtate the balance of the debtor and creditor's ſide of the account, between the Right Honourable Gentleman in office and the noble Duke who had written that letter, in the negociation, in which he had borne a part. There were three things that the Miniſter required as preliminaries to an union. One, that a noble Lord ſhould not make part of the cabinet. That noble Lord, with a degree of public ſpirit that did him infinite honour, had expreſſed a readineſs to withdraw his pretenſions to a ſhare in Adminiſtration, and thus remove this obſtacle to union. Secondly, he required that the objectionable parts of the India bill ſhould be given up. In compliance with this requiſition, and from a deſire to promote union, the Right Honourable Gentleman had conſented to concede to the Miniſter the moſt exceptionable part of that bill; namely, that part that related to the patronage of India, and leave the reſt open to diſcuſſion. Thirdly, he required that the noble Duke ſhould conſent to an interview with him upon *fair* and *equal* terms. On the other hand, the noble Duke and his friends demanded three things; the firſt, that the Miniſter ſhould virtually reſign; but this was a conceſſion that they refuſed to make. It was next aſked, that the meſſage ſent by **Lord Sydney**, relative to an interview for forming a *new Adminiſtration*, ſhould, by the Duke and his friends be conſtrued to mean a *virtual* reſignation, but this was a conceſſion that the Miniſter would not make. Secondly, the noble Duke deſired that he might receive the meſſage relative to an interview, from his Majeſty in perſon, that he might have the authority of his Majeſty's name, to propoſe to his friends a plan for an arrangement; but this conceſſion alſo the Miniſters refuſed to make. The laſt thing required by the noble Duke was, that the word *equal*, in the invitation to meet on fair and *equal* terms, might be explained, but this the Miniſters likewiſe refuſed to do. The noble Duke ſuggeſted an explanation of it in theſe words, "That all poſſible attention ſhould be paid to terms of fairneſs and equality." But this would not do; for Miniſters ſeemed determined to make no conceſſion whatever. Thus ſtood the balance between both parties; one ready to make every conceſſion, the other *none*; ſo that, like the reciprocity of the peace, the conceſſion was all on one ſide. But why ſhould a triumphant Miniſter make conceſſions? He found his opponents ready to concede every thing for the public good; and when he found ſo much pliancy on one ſide, he had no occaſion to ſhew any on his. But ſurely this conduct argued an inconſiſtency in the Right Hon. Gentleman; for when the peace he made had been cenſured by the Houſe of Commons, he thought it his duty to retire; but now he could ſtand in defiance of the very ſame Houſe; and thoſe to whoſe opinion he once bowed ſubmiſſive, he was not afraid to trample upon. *(To be continued.)*

From the London Papers, March 13.

Paris, March 3. Yeſterday Mr Blanchard, accompanied by an *Amateur*, mounted in a balloon to an aſtoniſhing height, made half the tour of Paris from the Champ de Mars, came back, and ſtood a few minutes perpendicularly over the place from whence he ſprang, then made the other half tour, and came back again to the ſame place, and did as before, then went in a ſtraight direction to Seave, where they alighted. The balloon is 26 feet in diameter, has an umbrella over the machine in which the navigators ſit, to prevent falling too faſt in caſe of accident, and four fails.

LONDON.

It was rumoured yeſterday, that Lord J. Cavendiſh and Mr Fox, in order to accommodate matters, had been offered the poſts of Secretaries of State.

It is a curious circumſtance, that in the diviſion of yeſterday, Mr Pitt divided with Mr Fox, and Lord North and Mr Eden divided againſt him.

This day the Goldſmiths Company gave a grand dinner to Mr Pitt, at their Hall in Foſter-lane.

Wedneſday next is the day appointed by Mr Pitt for dining with the Directors of the Eaſt India Company, at the London Tavern.

The loan for the year, it is ſaid, will be fixed very ſoon. Seven millions are to be borrowed; and of the ſixteen millions of navy bills now running, nine are to be funded, and three millions of new Exchequer bills are to be iſſued.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MARCH 13.

Bank Stock, ſhut.	Ditto unpaid, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut, 77¼ opening.	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 59 a 58⅞ a ⅞	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	Ditto New Ann. 58⅞ a 59.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Ditto 1751, —
Long Ann. 17⅞ a 13-16ths.	Exchequer Bills, 3 a 4 diſc.
Short Ann. 1778, —	Navy Bills, 10 diſc.
India Stock, ſhut, 126 opening.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
India Bonds paid, 6 a 7 diſc.	Light Long Ann. —
	Prizes, —

WIND AT DEAL, MARCH 12. W. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 13.

"A ſpecies of calm has ſucceeded to the political ſtorm, which has for three months overſpread this country. The conſtant energy of Miniſtry, protected and ſupported by the prerogative, and the influence of the crown, has overcome a majority of the Houſe of Commons. This is an event which fills the minds of many good men with the moſt ſerious apprehenſions. If the influence of the crown was thought formidable, even when it had to ſtruggle with a Miniſtry only in the Commons Houſe of Parliament, how much more formidable, it is ſaid, muſt it appear, when it triumphs, in the courſe of ſo ſhort a period, even over a majority? Others are of opinion, that the diminution of dignity which the Commons have undoubtedly ſuſtained, has originated ſolely in the imprudence of bringing their authority in queſtion, and reſting it on a bad cauſe. Had they poſſeſſed the advantage of ſtrong ground; had Mr Pitt, with his adherents, urged any meaſures unpopular, or dangerous to the liberties and intereſts of the nation; it is impoſſible but he muſt, before this time, have been overturned.——It is undoubtedly, ſay they, the ſenſe of the nation that has, in the preſent caſe, proved the arbiter among the contending political parties.——Should the ſame political ſtruggle be continued or revived, or a new one ariſe, the ſame umpire may, and poſſibly will, decide juſtly on the cauſe in queſtion. Therefore, notwithſtanding the precedent that ſeems eſtabliſhed in favour of prerogative, no diſaſter, while property and virtue remain in Britain, can well happen to our political freedom.

"Mr Pitt is now drinking conſtitutional and popular toaſts with the Goldſmith's Company. He has, however, prudently avoided the parade of triumph; as he has gone, and will return from the city, in a private poſt chaiſe.

"Of a diſſolution of Parliament, men ſpeak doubtfully. Although Mr Fox and his party have not choſen to riſk the boldneſs of ſtopping the ſupplies, or oppoſing the Mutiny bill, yet certainly they will oppoſe new ſchemes of legiſlation; the meaſures, for example, that will be propoſed by Miniſtry for the Government of India, for raiſing the taxes, and re-eſtabliſhing public credit. It is, therefore, thought that a new Parliament muſt be called, in which ſuch a majority is expected as will be ſufficient to carry on all theſe things with vigour and promptitude: and as this will be neceſſary for the expediting of public buſineſs, ſo it is probable it will be judged a prudent meaſure by Miniſters on their own account; as, while the ferment is high againſt Coalition, they may appeal to the people with advantage. In a ſhort time this ferment might ſubſide, and the current of popularity, although it might not run ſo ſtrongly as formerly in favour of Mr Fox, might yet turn away from Mr Pitt and the reſt of the preſent Miniſters."

The London Gazette brought by this day's poſt, contains addreſſes to his Majeſty from the County of Angleſey, Inhabitants of Liverpool, Inhabitants of Bedford, Borough of Doncaſter, Inhabitants of Rotherham, County of Bucks, Borough of Great Marlow, Borough of Okehampton, Borough of Bideford, Town of Stockbridge, Borough of Saltaſh, and Borough of Harwich.—The Gazette alſo contains, the ceremonial of the knighthood and inveſtiture of the Right Honourable Lord Caryſfort, knight of the moſt illuſtrious order of St Patrick.

Mrs M'Leod, wife of General M'Leod of M'Leod, died at Marſeilles, upon the 20th of February laſt.

The Univerſity of Edinburgh have unanimouſly conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity, upon the Reverend Mr Andrew Mitchell, miniſter at Monckton.

Monday laſt, came on before the High Court of Juſticiary, the trial of Alexander Reid officer of Exciſe at Fraſerſburgh, indicted at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate, for the murder of William Steel reſidenter in Cumingſton: When the pannel, with John Farquharſon Officer of Exciſe in Fraſersburgh, now dead, as they were conducting to Fraſerſburgh a cart loaded with ſmuggled goods, which they had ſeized, were attacked by the ſaid William Steel, George Steel his brother, and William Ogilvie, all of Cumingſton, who aſſaulted them with ſtones; and then a ſcuffle having enſued betwixt the officers and the ſmugglers, and ſeveral ſtrokes having been given with loaded whips by the latter, William Steel was killed in conflict with Alexander Reid.

After the examination of the witneſſes on both ſides was finiſhed, the Lord Advocate, in a very candid able charge to the Jury, conſented, that from the facts which had been proved, the libel ſhould be reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment, and left it entirely to the conſideration of the Jury, whether the pannel had been guilty of culpable homicide, by exceeding the juſt moderation of ſelf-defence.

Mr Mackintoſh addreſſed the Jury, as counſel for the pannel, in a very able and forcible ſpeech, and reſted his defence upon the following grounds, 1*mo*, That the pannel, within the ſtricteſt rules of law, was juſtifiable, upon the ground of *Self-defence*; for he was ſo directly in danger of his life, that his own ſafety, and the firſt principles of the law of nature, obliged him to do all that he did. 2*do*, He pointed out, in the cleareſt manner, the diſtinction between the caſe of a common ſcuffle amongſt private perſons, and that of officers of the revenue being attacked, in the courſe of their duty, by a lawleſs force, in open defiance of, and rebellion againſt, the laws of the country, invading the public officers of the revenue, who are immediately under the protection of the law, and bound by the truſt committed to them by the law of the land to do their duty at all hazards, in ſupport of the rights of Government; and are therefore not merely intitled to defend themſelves and their own lives when attacked in ſuch a manner, but are authoriſed by expreſs ſtatutes, to repell force by force, and cannot therefore be ſubject to be judged by the rules that, with reſpect to private perſons, mark the exceſs of the *moderamen inculpatæ tutelæ*, or involved in the conſequences of caſual homicide, had there been ſuch exceſs in the preſent inſtance, which clearly was not the caſe.

The Lord Juſtice Clerk ſummed up the evidence, in which he clearly eſtabliſhed the doctrine laid down on the part of the pannel, as to the powers entruſted by law to the officers of the revenue, under ſuch circumſtances of attack, when in poſſeſſion of goods legally ſeized, and that ſuch a caſe was even to be more favourably judged than that of a common attack or affray.

The Jury returned their verdict yeſterday, unanimouſly finding the pannel *not Guilty*; upon which he was acquitted, and diſmiſſed from the bar.

The rage for air balloons here, ſo far from being ſatiated, ſeems rather to encreaſe by gratification. The one launched this afternoon from Heriot's Gardens by Mr Scott chymiſt, about fifteen feet in circumference, was attended by a ſtill greater number of ſpectators, if poſſible, than the former. The wind was from the ſouth-eaſt, and the balloon, as was expected, took a north-weſt direction. It went up, however, more perpendicularly than the laſt; conſequently was much longer ſeen. The former was out of ſight in ſix minutes and a half; this was viſible above half an hour, when it diſappeared merely from the immenſity of the diſtance, there not being a cloud to intercept the view.—It is ſaid the former air balloon was taken up within a mile of Dunbar, about 26 miles from Edinburgh.

The Balloon, which was ſent off from the Obſervatory of the Mariſchal College, Aberdeen, under the direction of Profeſſor Copland, deſcended again at the houſe of Stuichen, a few minutes after one o'clock of the ſame day. Stuichen lies about 58 Engliſh miles to the north of the Obſervatory, from which it aſcended exactly at 25 minutes before one o'clock, ſo that its motion has been more rapid, and the diſtance it reached fully as great as any that has been mentioned. The diſtance too would have been ſtill greater, had it not been for a circumſtance which happened in the filling it. The production of inflammable air, towards the end of the operation, was ſo quick, that before the Balloon could be looſened from the apparatus, it was ſwelled almoſt to burſting. By this a number of ſmall pores were forced open in the flexible varniſh which covered the ſilk; and theſe undoubtedly allowed the *gas* to eſcape much ſooner than it would have otherwiſe done.

The country people who obſerved it firſt deſcending from the clouds, were greatly alarmed; ſome taking it for an *evil ſpirit*, and others for the *angel coming to ſound the laſt trumpet*.—When it came very near to the earth, it was carried a conſiderable way almoſt parallel to the ground: at that time ſome of thoſe who followed were about to fire at it, but were reſtrained from fear of the conſequences. At laſt a maſon more bold than the reſt, ſaid, "under the fear of the Lord he would venture "to approach and ſee what it was."

We hear from Berwick, that there was killed laſt week, a remarkable fat ox, which was bred by Mr Wilkie of Foulden. His four quarters weighed one hundred and ten ſtone; and what is ſingular, he had twenty ſtone and twelve pound of tallow in him.

There will be an ASSEMBLY at Muſſelburgh, on Friday firſt, the 19th inſtant, to begin at Seven o'clock.

N. B. Tickets to be had at Mr SMITH's, as uſual, at 2 s. 6 d. each.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, March 16. Robert and Marjory, Hill, from the Orkneys, with goods.—Betſey, Leith, from Dunbar, with beef, &c.; Chriſtian, Sharpe, from Crumb'epoint, with coals; George and Margaret, Strong, from Berwick, with grain, &c.

SAILED, Fellowſhip, Maclaren, for Clackmannan, light; Good Intent, Leger, for Lynn, in ballaſt; Mary, Hay, for St David's, in ballaſt; Providence, Jones, for Alloa, light.

EDINBURGH, March 15. 1784.

THE Committee of Citizens, by virtue of powers veſted in them by the laſt General Meeting of Citizens, do hereby appoint the Convention of Delegates of the 25th current, to be held in St Mary's Chapel, at 12 o'clock mid-day,

GRASS SEEDS TO BE SOLD,

By WILLIAM LYON Stabler, Cowgate Head, EDINBURGH.

HE continues to ſell, as uſual, all ſorts of Rye & Natural Graſs Seeds. Clean dreſſed Rye Graſs from 7s. to 7s. 6d. per boll; Natural Graſs Seeds fit for ſward or paſture grounds, with a mixture of Ribgraſs in it, and Yorkſhire Fog, fit for bogs or marſhy ground, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. per boll, for ready money only.

The above ſeeds are warranted freſh, and the beſt of their kind.

N. B. Commiſſions from the country, directed as above, carefully anſwered.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of JOHN SHAW of Dunaſkine.

THE Creditors of the deceaſed Jo. Shaw of Dunaſkine, are requeſted to lodge a note of their debts, and how conſtituted, with Thomas Smith writer, Argyle's Square, Edinburgh, betwixt and the 10th April next, in order that proper ſteps may be taken for their payment.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

UPON the 15th of March current, the Lord Ankerville, Ordinary on the bills, did, in terms of the ſtatute of the 23d of his preſent Majeſty, SEQUESTRATE the whole real and perſonal eſtates of PATRICK CAMPBELL and COMPANY merchants in Glaſgow as a Company, and of the ſaid Patrick Campbell as an individual, wherever ſituated; and appointed their creditors to meet within the houſe of Mrs Sheild vintner in Glaſgow, upon the 25th of March current, at twelve o'clock noon, to name an interim factor upon the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtates, in terms of the ſaid ſtatute; and granted warrant to the Sheriff depute or ſubſtitute of Lanarkſhire; whom failing, to any of the Magiſtrates of Glaſgow to attend the ſaid Meeting, and to receive the grounds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon. Of which this public notice is given to all concerned.

INTIMATION

To the Creditors of the deceased BENJAMIN PLENDERLEATH, writer in Elie.

THAT the relict, who was also liferentrix of the said Benjamin Plenderleath's heritable subjects, being now deceased, the purchaser proposes to pay up the price at Whitsunday next, which will then fall to be divided among the Creditors, conform to their respective grounds of debt and interests; but as they are bound to deliver up and convey the same to the purchaser on receiving their dividends, they are hereby required to produce their several grounds of debt, in the hands of Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh, the trustee, betwixt and the 15th day of April next, so as a scheme of division, and a conveyance of the debts to the purchaser may be made out; with certification to such as do not produce as aforesaid, they can draw no share of the sum to be divided. Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of ROBERT TURNBULL, Merchant in Glasgow.

THAT WILLIAM SMITH Merchant in Glasgow, having been continued by the said Creditors, trustee on the estate real and personal of the said Robert Turnbull, hereby requires the said Creditors to lodge with him their claims and vouchers, or grounds of debt, with their oaths for proving the same, betwixt and the 8th October next, being nine months from the 8th January last, when the sequestration of the said estate was renewed in terms of the late statute; certifying hereby, those Creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, that they shall not be intitled to any share in the first distribution of the debtor's estate.

The trustee further intimates, that in compliance with the request of the Creditors, he proposes to make an interim dividend of the money recovered upon the 20th April next, and therefore requests the Creditors to produce their grounds of debt and oaths, betwixt and the 1st of that month.

INGLISGREEN BLEACHFIELD

At Slateford, two miles and a half west from Edinburgh, 1784.

HUGH M'WHIRTER bleaches in the best manner, at the following prices, viz. All coarse linen half bleached, if so marked on the end of the web, at - - - 2 d. per yard.

900 and all below, finished at, - - 2½ d.
1000 and 1100 at - - 3 d.
1200 and 1300 at - - 3½ d.
1400 and 1500 at - - 4 d.
1600 and all above, at - - 5 d.

Damask, at 4½ d.; Diapers, 3½ d.; Lawns, 3 d.; Cambrick and Tweels, 4 d.

Cloth taken in, and receipts given by

Mrs Mayleston grocer, St Andrew's-street, New-Town.
Mrs Bell, manufacturer, head of Libberton's wynd.
James Geddes, grocer, head of the Cowgate.
Messrs Peter Forrester, and Co. at their Russia ware-house, Royal Exchange.
Joseph Archibald, feedsman, Chapel-street.
Angus M'Donald, merchant, Lawnmarket.
Robert Gibson, weaver, Pleasance.
George Alexander, weaver, Portsburgh.
David Gray, merchant, Grassmarket.
James Shaw, grocer, head of the Canongate.
Charles Cowan, merchant, Leith.
Robert Muir, weaver, Musselburgh.
John Dick, merchant, Bathgate.

And by Hugh M'Whirter at the bleachfield, who

Also clears and dresses off as if new, Damask and Diaper Table Cloths that have lost the colour by lying by, or bad washing, at 4 d. per Cloth.

Table and Tea Napkins, at - - 6 d. per dozen.
Sheets, at - - - - 6 d. per pair.
Counterpanes, at - - 1 s. each.

Which may be sent to any of the above intakers, with a note of the quantity, and proprietors name. They will be regularly called for every Friday, and returned to the intaker against that day fourteen days at farthest.

N. B. The whole of the cloth is well bleached, and the field being so near Edinburgh, many of the owners have occasion to see it. It is desired that the full name be put on the end of each web.

Yarn is also boiled at the usual prices, but only to those who send the cloth afterwards, as the yarn will be well prepared.

SOAP WORK and UTENSILS.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 1st of April 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

One Sixth Part of a Scots Acre of GROUND, or thereby, part of the garden ground of the lands of Croftangry, lying within the parish of Canongate, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, with the whole Houses and Buildings lately erected thereon by Boggie, Morrison, and Co. of late soapboilers at Abbeyhill, with the whole Utensils and others in these buildings used by that Company in their business of soapboiling.

The ground, houses, and utensils, may be seen any time before the sale, by applying to Mr Swinton wright at Abbeyhill; and an inventory of the particulars, with the articles and conditions of roup, by applying to Patrick Copland writer, at Durie's Office Edinburgh.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS,

THERE is to be exposed to public roup and sale, in the Custom-house of Leith, upon Thursday 18th March 1784, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon,

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

—899 Pounds fine Black Tea; and 479 Pounds Coarse black Tea.

FOR EXPORTATION,

10 Pieces India Silk Handkerchiefs.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDIN. March 9. 1784.

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise,

THERE will be exposed to SALE, by public auction, pursuant to act of Parliament, the following Goods, which have been lately condemned as forfeited:

At EDINBURGH, in the Hall of the Excise Office, on Friday the 19th of March instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

Several Parcels of Green and Black Tea, Foreign Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Aquavitæ, British and Melasses Spirits, Starch, Moulded Candles, Tallow, and Moulds, with the Materials of a number of Small Stills and Utensils for distillation.

And at LEITH, in the Excise Warehouse, on Friday the 26th of March instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

5500 libs. of BLACK TEA, contained in boxes, appraised at 6 s. 3 d. per lib.
1132 libs. of ditto, contained in ditto, at 6 s. per lib.
893 libs. of ditto, contained in ditto and other packages, from 5 s. 9 d. to 2 s. 9 d. per lib.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Warehouse in Edinburgh, on the Wednesday before, and morning of the day of sale; and in the Excise Warehouse of Leith, on the day preceding, and morning of the day of sale at Leith.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

THE SHIP FRIENDSHIP,

JOHN M'ADAM Master,

IS now ready to take goods on board at Greenock and will be clear to sail the 25th instant.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr William Donald merchant, Glasgow, or John Stewart merchant, Greenock.

The Friendship is a fine large ship, about four months old, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

TWENTY GUINEAS to the best Stallion for getting Strong Hunters and Road-Horses; and TWENTY GUINEAS to the best Black Stallion for getting Draught Horses.—The Stallions to be shown at Mr Ramsay's, Cowgate-port, Edinburgh, at one o'clock upon Saturday the 1st day of May next, and the premium to be paid six weeks thereafter, upon certificates being produced of their having covered for that time in Scotland.

By order of the Presses, Treasurer and Council,
WILLIAM HAGART, Secretary.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 25th day of June 1784, betwixt the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS,

Which pertained to THOMAS JOHNSTON of Crawthats, viz.

LOT I.

The Two-merk Lands of old extent of Upper and Nether CRAWTHATS, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Tundergarth, and shire of Dumfries.

The yearly rent of these lands, free of all deductions, is proven to be 61 l. 14 s. 4 d. 3-12ths; which the Lords have valued at twenty-three years purchase; so that the upset price is L. 1419 13 1 9-12ths

The farm of Crawthats is of considerable extent, and is known to be one of the best grazing farms in Annandale. The lands are held feu of the Crown for payment of 2 s. 7 d. 8-12ths yearly, and stand rated in the cess-books *in cumulo* with the lands of Grains, Pearsbyhall and others, at 700 merks Scots.

The proprietor has a complete right to the teinds.

LOT II.

The Lands of HOLMEADOW and DOGBUSHKNOW, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Tundergarth, and sheriffdom of Dumfries.

The free yearly rent of these lands, deducting all public burdens, and setting aside a fifth part for teind, is 14 l. 6 s.; which, at twenty-three years purchase, amounts to L. 328 18 0

And the privilege of purchasing the free teinds, being 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. is rated at five years purchase, or 16 13 4

Upset price of Lot II. L. 345 11 4

These lands are held feu of the Viscount of Stormont, for payment of 30 l. Scots yearly.

They are pleasantly situated on the water of Milk, and capable of great improvement.

The articles of roup and title-deeds may be seen by applying to Mr Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of session, or Alexander Young writer in Edinburgh. And copies of the articles are also lodged with Francis Short writer in Dumfries.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 30th of June 1784, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

I. The Barony of CLOWDEN, *alias* NEWARK, lying in the parish of Kirkpatrick Irongray, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the lands and farms of Rowton-bridge, Upper, Nether, and Mid Dalwhairn, Lagg, Rouchtree, Hallhill, Cubboxholm, Newark Braes, Whinnyhill, Inglestton, Galeside, or Kirkpatrick and Clowden, with the corn, barley, and wheat mills, a salmon fishing in the river Clowden, and the vice patronage of the parish of Kirkpatrick Irongray.

This estate is of a remarkable good soil, well inclosed and subdivided with stone dykes, and thriving full grown hedges; it is at present in good condition, and there is sufficiency of shell marle upon it to keep it so. It contains about 1870 acres, whereof 1500 is arable and meadow, about 90 wood land, and the remainder very good pasture. The present rent is 841 l. 6 s. 1 d. Sterling, but a considerable rise may be depended at the expiry of the current leases. It holds of the Crown, and stands rated in the Cess-books at 1260 l. 10 s. Scots. The tiends are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

The woods are well inclosed, and very thriving; at last cutting, they sold for upwards of 700 l. Sterling, exclusive of the woods on Hallhill, which are presently fit for sale.

This estate is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Clowden, within three miles of the town of Dumfries, and it has many delightful situations upon it for building a mansion-house, which would command the view of the rivers Nith and Clowden, the town and port of Dumfries, the whole Gentlemen's seats in that rich and populous neighbourhood, the Solway frith, and the Cumberland hills.

II. The lands of Over and Nether BARNCLEUGHS, lying in the said parish and county, within a mile and an half of Clowden, consisting of about 200 acres, whereof 160 are arable, and 19 moss, where there is an inexhaustible quantity of shell marle.

These lands are all sufficiently inclosed and subdivided with good stone walls. The present rent is only 50 l. but when the current lease expires, four years hence, a considerable rise will be got.

The tiends are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them.

III. The lands and estate of GELSTON, lying in the parishes of Kelton and Buittle, and county aforesaid, comprehending the farms of Boreland and Gelston, with the mill and mill-lands; and Craigley in the parish of Kelton and Cuil, in the parish of Buittle, containing about 1760 acres, all of an exceeding rich quality, well inclosed and subdivided, with stone walls, and full grown fencible hedges.

On this estate, there is a good Mansion-house and offices, with a garden and orchard, and some thriving plantations; and an inexhaustible quantity of shell marle for improving the same, and for sale to the neighbouring heritors.

The estate is Let to good tenants, at 600 l. 15 s. Sterling, of yearly rent; the whole holds of the Crown, and the lands of Boreland afford a freehold qualification on the old extent. The tiends are valued, and the purchaser will have right to them in the parish of Buittle, and to a current tack of the tiends in the parish of Kelton.

The situation of Gelston is very convenient and inviting, being within three miles of the sea-port of Auchcairn, on the Solway frith, and two miles of the great military road leading from Carlyle to Portpatrick, to both of which there are good roads.

IV. These parts of the Barony of GLASNOCK, lying in the parish of Peningham and county of Wigton, comprehending the farms of Over and Nether Gafnocks, Killeal, Kirkchrist, and Killymore, with a salmon fishing in the river Bladnock, and the superiority of the lands of Drummory and Carsbuie, lying in the parish of Kirkcowan, and county of Wigtown.

There are good grazing lands, both for black cattle and sheep. The present rent, including the feu-duties in Kirkcowan parish, is only 114 l. 12 s. 9 d. 6-12ths, but the tenants paid large grassums in 1766, when their leases commenced; so in 1787, when they expire, a great rise may be depended on, large offers being already made. The tiends are valued, and the tenants pay all the public burdens, stipend excepted.

V. The farm of CULSCADDEN, in the parish of Sorbie and county of Wigtown, also part of the said Barony of Glasnock, let at 160 l. per annum, consisting of about 290 acres, all good arable land, except about 15 acres lying on the Bay of Wigtown, and having a safe port for exporting the produce of the lands.

This farm all inclosed and subdivided, has within it an inexhaustible quantity of shell marle, and sea shells; and the kelp on the shore yields from ten to twelve guineas every third year.

The tiends are valued.

The title deeds, conditions of sale, tacks, rentals, plans, and measurements of the several estates before-mentioned, will be seen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the signet; and for further information apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

John Linton in Galeside, near Dumfries, will shew the estate of Clowden, Mr Heron, jun. of Inglestton, the estate of Gelston, and Mr Cockburn at Cree-bridge, the lands in Wigtown shire.

AREAS
FOR BUILDING
In St James's Square, Edinburgh.

THE situation of this Square is remarkably dry and healthy: It is sheltered from the violence of the west wind by the buildings of the New Town, and is without the reach of the stench of the Butchers Shambles, so intolerable to the neighbourhood. Besides the great variety of beautiful views of the adjacent country, the commanding prospect from it for above 30 miles of the Frith of Forth, and of the shipping passing up and down, and of the coast of Fife, render this situation pleasant beyond description; and which has this peculiar advantage that these views can never be interrupted.

St James's Square, is close adjoining to that useful and elegant building the Register Office, (in which the whole Gentlemen of the Law are concerned,) which there is reason to believe, will be finished in the course of this year. It is very near to the Theatre Royal, to the General Post-Office, to the public markets, and to five different Churches; and it is much nearer to the High School, to the University, to the Botanic Garden, to the Parliament House, to the Board of Customs and Excise, &c. than any other part of the New Town, a very few houses excepted; and, as there is ready access to a variety of airings in the country, this situation may be truly said to answer, both a town and country house.

Over and above these local advantages, the feuers of St James's Square are wholly free of the land-tax, of Ministers stipend, of Stent on trade, of Impost on Liquors, and of the many other impositions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty are or may be subjected. Plenty of good water can be had in the ground at a small expence, and all the feuers are taken bound to contribute a proportion to the public Police of the Square, by Scavengers, Lamps, &c. And for the encouragement of Builders, the Proprietor takes no premium for the feus, and allows at least a full year before the feu-duty agreed on is to commence.

There is also a number of Areas to be feued for building on the low ground adjoining this Square, which is likewise without the Royalty of the City of Edinburgh, and are remarkably well adapted for shops, ware-houses, wine cellars, &c.

Mr Ferguson writer, Buchanan's Court, the Proprietor, will shew the plan, and inform the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premises.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,
And entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT COFFEEHOUSE, called the

BRITISH COFFEEHOUSE, with the large Dwelling House behind the same, and cellar belonging thereto, lying upon the south side of the high street, opposite to the Cross-well, Edinburgh, all as presently possest by John Ellet.

Also, the Shop and back Shop in Forglen's land, upon the north side of the High street, Edinburgh, possessed by Mess. John and Elphinston Balfours, Booksellers.

Also, the large Auction Room or Warerroom, in the east wing of the new Exchange, Edinburgh, entering from the High street, possessed by the said J. and E. Balfours.

Also, the Shop and Room behind the same, in the front of the east wing of the new Exchange, entering from the High street of Edinburgh, presently possessed by Francis Buchan.

The tenants in the several subjects will shew the premises. For further particulars, apply to Archibald Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

A HOUSE, GARDEN, & OFFICE-HOUSES,

On the west side of George's Square, to be LET for one or more years from Whitsunday next,

THAT Large HOUSE on the West Row of the said Square, which belonged to, and was possessed by, the late Commissioner Lockhart, and now by Lady Glasgow, consisting of the following particulars.

On the ground floor, a good kitchen, four rooms, and a large wine cellar with catacombs within the house, three other cellars without the house, in a large back court, with a larder built upon it, and a pump-well of good water, and behind the court a large garden, neatly laid out, and planted with fruit-trees, shrubs, and flowers. On the first floor, a handsome dining-room, two other rooms and two closets, and a drawing room remarkably elegant, being 32 feet in length, 23 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in heighth. On the second floor, a large front room, two handsome bed-chambers, and two closets. On the third floor, three good bed-chambers, and two large closets; and on the garret storey, two fine rooms, and a large closet, besides presses and other conveniences. As also a coach-house and stable with four stalls, and a hay loft, situated near the house. The whole premisses are new, and fitted up in the best manner, and will be seen every Tuesday and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

SALE of a HOUSE and SHOP in Edinburgh.

TO be Sold by public roup, within John's Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 25th of March current, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

That Large SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, being part of the new built land lying at the head of Paterson's Court, Lawn-market, Edinburgh, presently possessed by John Drysdale, grocer, at the yearly rent of 28 l. Sterling.

This Shop is already well situated for business, and will soon be more so, as the communication between the Old and New Town, by the West Bride, will open at, or near the head of Paterson's Court.

For further particulars, apply to George Tod, writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain, between and the day of sale, and in whose hands the articles of roup and progress of writs may be seen.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands of ROSEHAUGH, lying in the

parish of Spynie, and shire of Elgin.

These lands contain in whole about 184 acres, 132 of which are arable, of an exceeding good soil, and the remainder pasture; the whole capable of great improvement. They are held of a subject superior, and the present free rent is about 70 l. sterling. The lands are presently set from year to year, except a small part which is let in tack for three years from Whitsunday next 1784.

For further particulars, apply to William Grant, Esq; of Grantsgreen, near Elgin, or Alexander Nairne writer in Edinburgh.

EARL OF ELGIN'S LIME WORKS,

AT CHARLESTOWN, BY DUNFERMLINE.

AS the Burning of Lime is now commenced at this work, the Public may depend on a ready supply, to any extent, from this date till Martinmas next, of the following articles, at the under-mentioned customary prices, viz.

LIMESHELLS at ninepence-halfpenny per boll, with a penny on every ten bolls in name of shipping charge; making nett four pounds Sterling for every hundred bolls, put free on board a ship in this harbour.

SLACKED LIME at Fourpence per boll, or Six Shillings per chalder of eighteen bolls, free on board.

LIMESTONE at Sixpence per cart, or Eighteenpence per ton, with the usual charges, free on board.

Shipmasters may depend on all possible dispatch, and they will receive civil usage, and impartial justice.

Customers of every denomination, as well absent as present, who may be pleased to favour the work, may expect impartial and honourable treatment.

Letters and commissions addressed, as usual, to John Grant at Charlestown, by Dunfermline, will be attended to with the utmost punctuality; and it will be exceedingly kind if purchasers, who have never yet addressed orders to the work, but who may have occasion to do it, are so good as signify their proper address, that letters may reach them in safety. John Grant, the manager, begs an offer of public thanks to the numerous customers of this work, for every past favour, hoping, that by an impartial conduct he will merit their future favours.

Office at Charlestown, March 6. 1784.

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